Bartlett-Hayward Industrial Complex
200 Scott Street
Baltimore (Independent City)
Maryland

HAER No. MD-42

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD
MID-ATLANTIC REGION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

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HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

Bartlett-Hayward Industrial Complex

HAER No. MD-42

Name of structure: Bartlett-Hayward is the most common name for this industrial plant; however, the Bartlett-Hayward firm has used many names since its inception in 1837:

HAYWARD AND FRIEND, 1837-1840, stovemakers
HAYWARD AND COMPANY, 1840-1848, stovemakers
HAYWARD, BARTLETT AND COMPANY, 1848-1866, stovefounders, plumbers, architectural iron works, locomotive boilers, steam and hot water works
BARTLETT, ROBBINS AND COMPANY, 1866-1878, founders, stoves, architectural iron works, heating apparatus
BARTLETT, HAYWARD AND COMPANY, 1878-1909, founders and engineers
THE BARTLETT-HAYWARD COMPANY, 1909-1936, founders, machinists, and engineers
KOPPERS COMPANY, BARTLETT-HAYWARD DIVISION, 1936- engineers, manufacturers and contractors.

Location: 200 Scott Street
Baltimore (Independent City, Maryland 21230

UTM: A 18.359350.439540
B 18.359470.439540
C 18.359470.439420
D 18.359350.439420

Beginning at the southwest corner of Pratt Street and Scott Street, then southernly binding on Scott Street ± 274 feet, thence westerly ± 40 feet, thence southernly ± 60 feet to intersect McHenry Street, thence westernly binding on McHenry Street ± 321 feet to intersect Parkin Street, thence binding on Parkin Street northernly ± 324 feet, thence northeasternly ± 40 feet, thence binding on Pratt Street easternly ± 324 feet to the place of the beginning.

Date of Construction: c. 1846-1880

Present Owner: (Developer) Oxford Development Corporation, et al.
Suite 300
4351 Garden City Drive
Landover, Maryland 20785

Present Use: Vacant. Will be converted to residential use and renamed Roundhouse Square. Construction, including alterations and some demolition, is scheduled to begin late 1981 or 1982.

Significance: Bartlett-Hayward was an important Baltimore manufacturer during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was particularly noted as a producer of decorative architectural ironwork. The Scott Street complex is representative of nineteenth century industrial architecture.

Project Information: Funds for the Roundhouse Square Redevelopment Project are to be provided by an Urban Development Action Grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, mitigative documentation was undertaken for the city of Baltimore by Fred B. Shoken, Research Analyst with the Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation in September 1981.

Transmitted by: Jean P. Yearby, HAER, 1985, from information compiled by the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service

Architectural Information

The Bartlett-Hayward complex is a group of industrial buildings arranged in a "C" shape with two large sheds in the central area (see enclosed diagram). The buildings take up the entire block except for the Parkin Street side. A large metal shed stood on this site recently, but it was demolished last year and now new housing construction is taking place.

Starting on the Pratt Street side and continuing in a clockwise direction, the buildings can be described as follows. Building #1 is four stories high and 8 bays wide. It is constructed of stretcher bond brick with stone trim. Brick pilasters define each bay which contains two windows. The windows, most are broken and some boarded, are nine over nine on the first floor and six over six on the upper levels. They have stone sills and splayed brick lintels. A double wooden entrance door is located on the easternmost bay. A brick header band course is located on the first floor and fire escapes are located on the second bay to the western edge of the facade. The Pratt Street facade ends in a simple brick header cornice.

The rear of this building is constructed of common bond brick. The rear wall (inner court) of the building angles back to meet the adjoining building which is narrower. An exterior stairway enclosed in corrugated metal is located on the rear. Large double doors for loading are located on all four floors in the central section of the rear.

The interior of the building has wood block floors on the first level. Simple iron columns support wooden ceilings. Upper floors have wood floor boards. The brick outer walls are exposed throughout the building. An iron spiral staircase provides access to all levels on the eastern side of the building.

Building 2 & 3 are located at the southwestern corner of Pratt and Scott Streets. Building #2 , on the Pratt Street side, is three stories high and 9 bays wide. It is constructed of stretcher bond brick. The windows are sixteen over sixteen on the first floor and four over four on the upper levels. They have iron sills and the lintels are covered by portions of iron beams which apparently are anchoring the building walls. An entrance to the inner court is provided on the westernmost side of the building. This opening is decorated by cast iron pilasters ending with capitals of a leaf motif. Above the third floor windows are brick pannels. The rear of the building is constructed of common bond brick and includes four over four windows. It is mostly obscured by a boiler room structure which is scheduled for demolition.

Building #3 is three stories high and three bays wide on the Pratt Street facade. The roof line of the facade steps back towards Scott Street. The Scott Street side is three stories high and sixteen windows wide. The windows on the first floor are six over six, while the windows on the upper levels are four over four. The windows have brick lintels and iron sills. Simple ventillation grills are located below some of the windows on the second and third floors.

Architectural Information (continued)

The Scott Street facade ends with simple corbelled brick work surmounted by a roof gutter. Many of the downspouts have been partially removed.

The rear of the building shows a painted outline of a shed on the inner block side of the complex which abutted Building #3. An elevator shaft of cinder block projects from the rear. A few windows on the third floor are extant. The most notable interior feature of these buildings are cast iron fluted columns which supports the ceilings.

Building #4 located on Scott Street is 10 bays wide and four stories high. The common bond brick building has six over six windows on the first floor and four over four windows on the upper levels. They have brick lintels and metal sills. Some ventilation grills are located under a few of the upper level windows. An entrance is located on the southern end of the Scott Street facade. It has granite steps leading to a wood door flanked by large glass block windows. The entire entrance has a concrete surround with "KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.; METALS PRODUCTS DIVISION; BARTLETT HAYWARD PLANT" written in metal letters above the door. Originally two cast iron dogs, the symbol of the company, stood next to the steps, but they have been removed to the Koppers Company Plant in southwest Baltimore.

A three story addition on the rear of this building is connected to an existing shed structure. Both the shed and addition are scheduled for demolition. Only fourth floor windows are visible on the rear. The interior of the building has been divided primarily into office space.

At the southwest corner of Scott and McHenry Streets is a four story brick building with some Romanesque features. This building, although a part of the Bartlett Hayward Complex, will not be affected by existing plans for adaptive re-use to housing.

Building #5 on McHenry Street is three stories high and eight bays wide. It is constructed of common bond brick. The building features large one over one windows. The windows on the first floor have a transom. A large opening which leads to the sheds on the inside of the complex is on the western corner of the building. This entrance is finished with a large metal cornice. A fire escape is located on the McHenry Street facade. The rear of the building adjoins the large interior sheds. The interior has been converted into office use. Wood and glass partitions divide the interior spaces.

Building #6, located on McHenry Street is seventeen windows wide and four stories high. Most of the windows are six over six. Brick piers project from the building on the first floor which has many openings to the interior. Some boarded windows are located on the rear. A portion of the building connects to inner block sheds.

Building #7, the last building of the complex which is not within the inner block portion of the complex, was apparently a row house type structure facing Parkin Street. It is four stories high and has been remodeled for use as offices and a stock room for the Bartlett Hayward Company. A two story back building is connected to the building. A small gap exists between this structure and Building #6.

Architectural Information (continued)

The inner block area of the complex is primarily paved in concrete. Connected to Buildings #2 & #3 is a boiler room building. This building is two stories high with a hipped roof and a large vent projecting through the roof line. Entrance is gained through an adjoining structure. The only windows are on the second floor. They are multipaned small windows. This building is slated for demolition.

On the rear of Buildings #5 & #6 are two large sheds which are also scheduled for demolition. The easternmost shed structure features a large gabled roof end facing the inner block. It is constructed of brick and has five window openings above a large entrance. The shed which adjoins this building has a hipped roof with a large gable end projecting above the roof. It also has a large entrance opening. The facade which is now visible from the north had been obscured by another shed which has been demolished.

The sheds are supported by large columns and a steel truss system. An arched brick wall separates the interior of the buildings. Pilasters along the wall supports the truss system. The builings have many skylight but most have been covered. The sheds also feature wood block flooring.

Historical Information

Physical History

The earliest buildings of the Bartlett Hayward Plant date from 1846. Buildings #2 and #3 (see diagram) were built at this time at the southwestern corner of Pratt and Scott Streets. These building were used for many different manufacturing processes through their history. Sanborn atlases reveal manufacturing uses such as stove mounting and pipe shops on the first floor as well as shipping, while upper floors were used primarily for storage and office space in later years.

Building #4 appears to be one of the older structures since it is shown on an early view of the plant. It probably dates from c. 1865. This building was used for stove mounting and finishing but was later converted into office space.

Building #1 dates from c. 1880 according to maps of the plant. It was used for carpentry and pattern shops. Buildings #5 and #6 on McHenry Street appear to be contemporary of Building #1. These buildings were used for pattern storage. The 1911 Sanborn Atlas indicates that Building #5 was a scratch house.

Building #7 is a converted row house type building which probably dates from c. 1870. It was used as a stock room with some office space.

The interior sheds were the main foundry buildings. They also date from c. 1880.

None of the architects or builders of these structures are known. However, it is certain that the cast iron details which are featured on some buildings were manufactured within the Bartlett Hayward Plant.

Historical Significance

The Bartlett Hayward Company is primarily significant as an important local manufacturer, especially in the field of decorative architectual iron work. The plant itself is not noteworthy from an architectural perspective although it is representative of mid to late nineteenth century industrial architecture.

The Bartlett Hayward Company, a division of the Koppers Company, is one of the oldest continually operating firms in Baltimore. Started in 1832 as a stove foundry, the company greatly expanded its operations throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries to include steam heating apparatus, machine parts, railroad engines and piston rings. The company is probably best known for its decorative architectural ironwork, the first "pre-fabricated" structures, many of which still stand throughout the country.

In 1832, George Hayward, a New Englander, came to Baltimore and started a small stove foundry at the corner of Light and

Historical Information (continued)

Mercer Streets. By the early 1840s, George's two brothers, Jonas and Nehemiah joined him and together they formed Hayward and Company. This firm specialized in cast iron stoves, importing most of the pig iron -- as well as some pre-cast parts -- from Belair , Maryland in nearby Harford County. In 1846 Hayward and Company purchased the Latrobe Stove Foundries and pioneered in the national marketing of the "Latrobe" or "Baltimore" stove. The modern day conventional hot air heating system evolved from this type of stove.

Shortly after this merger, Thomas Bartlett, who operated a stove foundry on Leadenhall Street, joined the company. At this time, the firm became known as "Hayward, Bartlett and Company -- Stove Foundries."

During the 1850s, as demands for home heating apparatus changed, Hayward and Bartlett started producing iron hot water heating systems. In addition, the company began manufacturing elaborate cast iron building fronts, the first commercial prefabricated structures. The shop employed large crews of artists, woodcarvers, patternmakers and molders capable of producing almost any design. This design was then cast into iron and used for both support and decoration of building facades. Bartlett Hayward rapidly rose to a position as one of the leading foundries in the country during the late 19th century and is credited with creating the architectural ironwork of the United States Capitol, the State House in South Carolina and the interior of the Peabody Library in Baltimore among its more famous works.

To handle increasing business, the company bought a large piece of property at the corner of Pratt and Scott Streets near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad Mount Clare Station. Here they constructed a huge new plant including warehouses, workshops and foundries. Shortly after, the company took over the Winans Locomotives Works which lay between its plant and the railroad depot and began building railroad engines under the name "Baltimore Locomotive Works."

Throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries Bartlett Hayward further diversified its operations. In addition to its business in architectural iron work, railroad engines and steam heating apparatus, the company began producing gas lighting fixtures in the 1870s. At this time Bartlett Hayward was the largest iron foundry in the United States and employed between 500 and 1000 men. In 1899, the company built this country's first beet sugar plant. The Bartlett Hayward company developed and produced many of the munitions used during World War I and shortly after acquired the American Piston Ring Company.

In 1927, the Koppers Company bought Bartlett Hayward. Koppers is a diversified Pittsburgh manufacturing corporation which operates 249 facilities throughout the United States. Bartlett Hayward, which retained its name, is one of five Baltimore area plants. Today the buildings of this complex are vacant, but the company continues manufacturing in other facilities. In the near future, the industrial plant will be converted into an innovative arrangement of townhouses. This will necessitate the demolition of the interior

Historical Information (continued)

sheds and boiler room building since access to the "townhouses" will be from the interior courtyard which will feature a parking area and central square.

Sources of Information

The primary source of information on this industrial plant is a history of the plant called Iron Men and Their Dogs, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, printed Horn-Shafer Company, 1941.

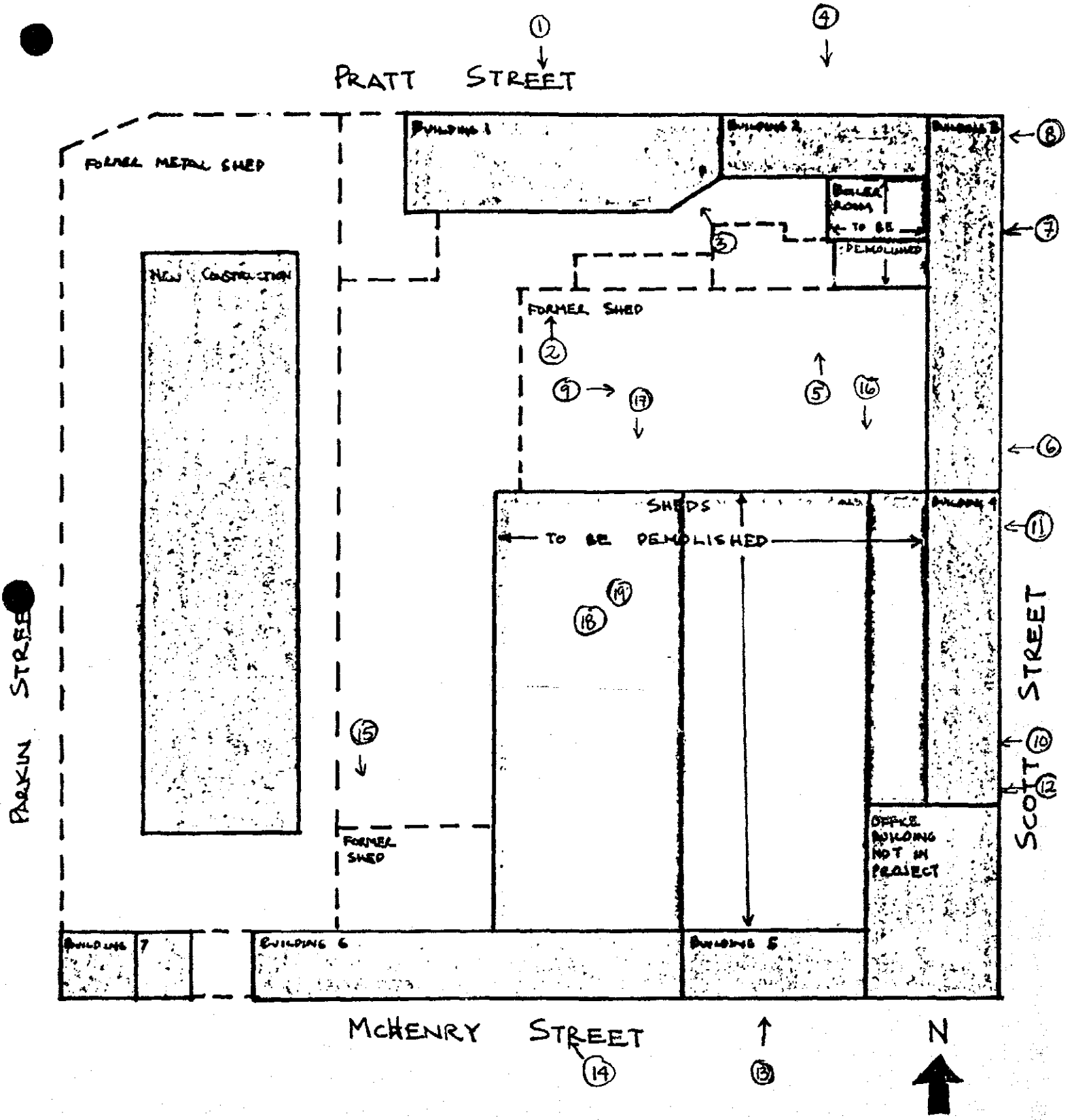
Other sources include:

Querry and Vertical Files, Enoch Pratt Free Library
Baltimore: Gateway to the South, Mercantile Advancement Co., 1898, p. 101.
"Port of Baltimore Bulletin," Maryland Port Administration, November 1972, pp. 14-16.
Metals in America's Buildings, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1980.

Information prepared by:
Fred B. Shoken; Commission for Historical Preservation;
Room 601 City Hall; Baltimore, Maryland, 21202
September 9, 1981.

(with assisstance from Baltimore Museum of Industry)

PHOTOGRAPHS SKETCH MAP



BARTLETT-HAYWARD INDUSTRIAL PLANT

DRAWN BY: FRED SHOKEN, C.H.A.P. 9-9-81